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gathered will be lighter as the applications are less perfectly made. In conclusion the writer adds:

I am happy to be able to say that the black-rot, which American viticulturists have considered with reason as the worst of diseases, is to-day a malady less difficult to guard against than the odium, the anthracnose, or the mildew.—DAVID G. FAIRCHILD.

PECK, CHARLES H. *Boleti of the United States*. Bulletin of the New York State Museum, Vol. II, No. 8, September, 1889.

In this bulletin Professor Peck brings together descriptions of all *Boleti* known to occur in the United States. Convenient synoptical tables have been arranged for the use of students, and the author seems to have done everything to make this a complete synopsis of the United States species of this important family. Western readers will at once notice that the Rocky Mountain regions are not cited in the geographical distribution of the species, and even California is only credited with a very few, the vast majority seeming to occur in the Eastern and Southern States. We would naturally inquire whether the *Boleti* have been carefully searched for by botanists in the Rockies, or whether there is a natural but deplorable dearth of such fungi in these regions. It is almost certain that from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains many new and otherwise interesting *Boleti* will yet be reported, because on the western slopes the best natural conditions obtain for their development. It is possible, however, that the comparative lack of damp forests and copses on the eastern slopes, of the northern Rockies at least, may preclude the possibility of very many *Boleti* ever being found there, as the forests, though extensive, are neither very dense nor very humid.

In the paper before us 110 species are recorded, as against 100 species described in *Hymenomyces Europæi*. Of the whole number 36 are natives of Europe as well as America. The author has found it necessary to establish two tribes not represented in European *Boleti*, as he remarks, "for the reception of species for which no place is found among the Friesian tribes." He has adopted Fries's classification in the main. He tells us that a few species have been left unclassified in consequence of the imperfect character of their descriptions, and that a few unpublished species have been omitted because they are as yet represented by too scanty material. The genera included in the paper are as follows: BOLETINUS—5 species. This genus is distinguished from *Boletus* by the tubes not being easily separated from the hymenophore and by the hymenium having a perceptibly radiating structure. BOLETUS—103 species; the six following being described as new: *B. (Viscipellis) hirtellus*; *B. (Subpruinosi) dictyocephalus*; *B. (Calopodes) rimosellus*; *B. (Calopodes) flexuosipes*; *B. (Edules) leprosus*; *B. (Luridi) subvelutipes*. STROBILOMYCES—2 species. This genus is distinguished from *Boletus* by the tubes being not easily separable from the hymenophore and by the hymenium being without a perceptibly radiating structure. The author remarks that by the former character and by the tough sub-

stance the transition between *Boletus* and *Polyporus* is made. Out of the 110 described, 18 species and 2 varieties are recorded as edible; but of these the three we have marked by Roman type are regarded with suspicion. The edible species are as follows:

Boletus elegans, Schum.; *B. Clintonianus*, Pk.; *B. luteus*, L.; *B. granulatus*, L.; *B. Collinitus*, Fr.; *B. badius*, Fr.; *B. bovinus*, L.; *B. rubinellus*, Pk.; *B. miniato-olivaceus*, Frost.; *B. miniato-olivaceus*, var. *sensibilis*, Pk.; *B. chrysenteron*, Fr.; *B. subtomentosus*, L.; *B. edulis*, Bull.; *B. æstivalis*, *B. impolitus*, Fr.; *B. versipellis*, Fr. *B. scaber*, Fr.; *B. castaneus*, Bull.; *Strobilomyces strobilaceus*, Berk.

Students will not find many *Boleti*, any more than any other kinds of fleshy fungi, during a dry season or during the dry part of any season. They are a moist, fleshy group of plants, and only thrive well where there is plenty of atmospheric humidity. Professor Peck's experience has been that a few common species of *Boleti* may be found from June to October, but that most of them occur only in July and August, the warmest part of the season, and that they are most abundant of all in very warm showery weather.

It was a happy thought which induced the author to prepare this useful monograph; and let us hope that its publication will serve as a stimulus to Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast botanists in the study of the *Boleti* of this vast and too-much neglected region.—F. W. ANDERSON and F. D. KELSEY.

THAXTER, ROLAND. *A New American Phytophthora*. Botanical Gazette, Vol. XIV, No. 11, p. 273.

Dr. Thaxter's note in the last *Gazette* will be of interest to all who know the peculiarities of this somewhat isolated genus. This new species of *Phytophthora* was found in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., growing upon and destroying large quantities of lima beans. The pods, both young and old, seem to be best suited to the growth of the fungus, upon which it appears as a "clear white felted coating," partly or entirely covering both sides of the pods. Like its near relative, it seems to be a rapid disorganizer, soon opening the way for numerous saprophytic forms. It differs from *P. infestans*, DBY., in its larger and proportionately broader conidia, and the distinct appearance and mode of branching of the conidiophores. In its large size it seems to resemble the *P. cactorum* of Europe, but Dr. Thaxter, although not able to examine specimens of the latter, has decided that it differs specifically from the European species. He has accordingly named it *Phytophthora phaseoli*, n. s., and adds a concise description, which it may be well to repeat:

Mycelial hyphæ branched, rarely penetrating the cells of the host by irregular haustoria. Conidiophores slightly swollen at their point of exit through the stomata, arising singly or one to several in a cluster; simple or once dichotomously branched and once to several times successively inflated below their apices. Conidia oval or